

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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WESTERN UNION INEFFICIENCY.

Recently the Nevada public service commission was occupied with the application of the Western Union Telegraph company to be allowed to increase rates. The session brought out some very interesting evidence bearing on the cost of operation. The Western Union begged for an increase on the ground that it served several thousand offices on lines of railroads that did not cover the cost of operation and which necessitated making higher rates for commercial centers than otherwise would be the case. The Postal Telegraph company expressed perfect willingness to reduce rates 20 per cent from the schedule approved by Postmaster General Burleson. Regarding the statement of the Western Union that it is serving a vast area of non-productive territory the Postal management throws some interesting light on that plea by asserting that the Western Union has made ruinous contracts with railroads. It is mentioned that the postal contract of the Western Union with the New York Central gives that company unlimited service and 5 per cent of the total receipts. Again when the fifteen-year contract of the Postal Telegraph company with the Pennsylvania expired the railroad asked the Postal to renew it and the latter refused for the reason that it found that the exactions of the railroad company involved a heavy annual loss. Nevertheless that company had no difficulty in making a contract with the Western Union which is described as "utterly profligate in its gifts of free service and apparently thinks that such extra telegraph service costs little. That is a ruinous mistake and, more than one thing, has dragged the Western Union down to its present humiliating and mortifying position."

Unscrupulous methods of the Western Union are set forth in a series of charges which may be epitomized as follows:

It has paid extravagant and unnecessary rentals to hotels throughout the country. It has done this to deprive competitors of any part of the telegraph business in these hotels. These extravagant rentals do not increase the telegraph business a dollar.

It has established absolutely unnecessary branch offices. In some instances it has established branch offices, one on each side of competitors, so as to catch the transient telegraph business. These branch offices are a heavy burden and expense and are only justified under circumstances requiring them for the convenience of the public without loss to the telegraph business.

It has opened offices in the buildings of large industrial concerns where no patron is served excepting the particular concern itself. This gives that particular concern a preferential service; in fact, in some instances the arrangement made by the Western Union have amounted to a discount on the telegraph rates.

It has paid commissions to janitors and bell-boys in apartment houses and commissions to cigar stores and commissions to drug stores in its insane desire to get the telegraph business away from rivals. It has succeeded in getting that part of the business, but these commissions have eaten heavily into the narrow margin of profit in the telegraph business.

A WISE PRECAUTION.

Europe is attacking the prohibition question with the same avidity with which it seized upon bolshevism and the dangerous doctrines of the red revolutionaries. Through an appeal to the state department of the United States, both England and France have secured an order by which activities of the rabid apostles of the dry discipline will be checked and their propaganda in these countries brought to a condign ending. This is one of the singular features of our government—that we are able and willing to extend protection to other nations, yet withhold it from our own population. If the doctrines preached by prohibitionists are good they should receive the same treatment as preaching of the gospel and the conversion of the heathen to Christianity; if they are bad then they should have been suppressed at home. American principles are too elastic. While giving full sway to the fanatics who destroyed business in this country and plunged it into the throes of civil war through industrial dislocation we are so thoughtful of the rights of our allies that we proceed to inhibit the dissemination of their doctrines overseas. There is no understanding why the foreigner should receive more consideration than the American citizen who would vote tomorrow by a decisive majority to have the intolerant dry advocates sent over the waters or anywhere else that they might receive an education in the judicious use of alcoholic beverages. There they would find that wine and beer are on every family table and that the proportion of drunkenness to the population is far less than is found today in this land which has been converted into a nation of bootleggers from whose operations the government receives nothing. This accounts for a large percentage of the taxes which are bearing so heavily today on the producers of America. The same feature ramifies down to the smallest hamlet where the taxes have been increased in order to compensate for the loss of revenue arising from the closing of saloons. Breweries and distilleries saloons and restaurants had their proper place in the social economy of the nation and they stood by the government generously with their millions upon millions of license and excise imposts. By diverting these taxes to real and personal property the United States laid the foundation for the coming of the unrest which is so fearfully manifest in industrial circles.

JACKIES HAVE NOTHING ON HIM.

That the president has "spent money like a drunken sailor" and has disregarded every economy and that in these times of high cost of living it ought to be the policy of every public official to economize, especially the president, are views of Senator Norris.

Referring to efforts to cut the high cost of living, Senator Norris said:

"There ought to be an example of economy shown by the president himself."

"I think recent events have shown that the president has 'spent money like a drunken sailor' that he has absolutely disregarded every economy in the expenditure of money." He went

over to the peace conference in a way and in a manner never before equalled, as far as expenditure and extravagance are concerned, in the history of the world. He cavorted around with the representatives of monarchies and used more money in his travels about the world than had ever before been expended by anybody in any country, by any prince, potentate, or monarch, since the beginning of civilization."

The Nevada department of highways has got the habit of begging the newspapers for free advertising. This is the result of the foolishness of many newspapers during the war of giving their space without charge whenever the government asked for notices. There is no more reason why the newspapers should give free space for this or any other purpose than there would be for the same department going into a hardware or grocery store and demanding donations of materials used in construction. If bidders are wanted to compete for building roads the legitimate way is to use the advertising columns of the state press and pay regular rates for the service.

Americans, whether they are followers of Jefferson or otherwise, will find interest in this great American on the subject of foreign entanglements.

Senator Lodge recently put into the Record in congress a letter from Charles Stewart Davidson, a lawyer of New York, in which Mr. Davidson has brought together extracts from the writings of Jefferson.

These extracts make it quite plain that if Jefferson were alive today he would, at least, want to make some very pronounced reservations to the league of nations covenant as brought home from Paris by Mr. Wilson, before he would be willing to accept it. In other words, Jefferson would probably be in the class of men who in administration eyes should be "gibbeted."

ELECTRIC SERVICE MADE EASY FOR THE COUNTRY

A traveler through the country today notices one thing more than any other, and that is the number of farms where electric service is now used.

A few years ago, three or four at most, the coal-oil lanterns and lamp and the long-handled wooden pump, which stood in the barnyard, were symbols of the farm, just as the street car and the department store are symbols of the city. With the farm were associated ideas of old-fashioned ways of doing things, of hard work and long hours. But what a change has taken place.

As you go through the country you will find a surprisingly large number of farms electrically equipped. And nearly all of this equipment has been put in within the last three or four years. One manufacturer alone announces "over 75,000 satisfied users," a surprising fact in view of the farmer's well-known tendency to make a long and thorough investigation before he buys anything in the way of farm equipment.

What, then, is the reason for this rapid increase in the rural use of electricity? Simply this, that electricity has proved to be wonderfully useful on the farm. Much more so, in fact, than in city homes.

Electric light is not only superior to all others as a light, but is much more convenient, much safer, and, in farm usage, saves a great amount of time.

But electric power on the farm is even more useful than electric light. An automatic water system will pump over drop of water formerly pumped by hand, supplying water under pressure at faucets all over the house and barns. Electric motors will do the milking, separating, churning, washing and sweeping, will run the fanning mill and grindstone. Electric irons, fans, toasters and percolators also make the household work much easier.

All of this electric service is enjoyed at a low cost and with practically no bother. The best of the farm electric plants show a very low running cost and are practically trouble proof. Their engines are cooled by air which does away with the trouble of carrying water and the danger of overheating or freezing. They burn kerosene for fuel. Direct connection of the generator and engine, automatic lubrication, self-starting and self-stopping are other features of up to date lighting plants, which makes them easy to care for and operate. And of course with each engine and generator is a storage battery which furnishes light and power at all times of the day and night whether the generator is running or not.

Where the plant has been properly designed and made, the owner is assured of satisfactory service. And he's not slow to tell his neighbors about the kind of satisfaction he's getting. The result is that where one good plant goes into a rural community it is usually followed by several more. That there are reliable plants on the market is indicated by the figures quoted above. And they surely show too, that the farmer as a class is taking an interest in the subject of electricity for the farm.

If you'd judge humanity's future by a good deal of its past, the outlook would be nothing to write home to the folks about.

A. Homer Black Jos. F. O'Byrne

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Cures or Injections

RELIEVES IN 24 HOURS

the same diseases with

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ADVERTISED LETTERS

List of advertised letters at the Tonopah postoffice for the week ending September 20. When calling for these letters please state that they are advertised.

A fee of one cent will be charged for the following:

Frank Alden, F. Ambrosini, L. T. Bateman, W. B. Brown, Antell Bonaval, Black Butte Extension M. Co., June Baker, Glen Berry, J. B. Broadman, John Ryler, L. L. Chapman, Mrs. Roy Carmichael, Domenico Casati, Joe Car, Thos. Clark, S. T. Colt, Mrs. Anna L. Chapman, T. S. Cunningham, Wm. H. Cook, Pedro Cota, Conit. Celestine, E. C. Crisman, Paul D. Chittenden, Paul Carey, D. Davis, Chas. Berke, Alex. Donaldson, John Devore, D. R. Engstman, Herman Erickson, Fred M. Evans, Miss E. Evans, Mr. Harry Frothingham, W. G. Fallins, J. Fleisher, Chas. H. French, D. W. Foster, Norman L. Flood, Mr. Harry Frisby, Miss Lyda Gaylord, Mr. J. Gatam, Trinidad Gutierrez, E. Galtner, Waco Gungall, Mr. H. Grady, P. P. Hoopes, Louis Heym, Alfred Hockmeyer, W. R. Hart, Mrs. William Hager, Emil Hausman, W. S. Hyde, Wm. Hill, Louis Helm, L. Harter, Thos. Harrington, John Hawk, Emu Hansman, H. H. Hill, Dr. W. H. Hooper, Mrs. Chas. Johnson, Mrs. B. Jamison, J. A. Jennings, Carl J. Jones, A. B. Jones, Ed. A. James, P. C. Kearns, Mrs. B. Hopper, James A. Logan, Arthur Lane, J. F. Laughlin, R. L. Lawrence, John Lucas, Ed. Lawberman, James McGuffee, G. H. Miller, William McMahon, Fred Willard, Mrs. Anna McCaslin, M. D. McLean, Meyer & Jackson Garage, Dr. Francis Mackall, C. H. Myers, Miss G. McFarland, A. Murgrave, Mrs. Bob McAulay, Mrs. M. J. Nichol, Henry Noer, Harrison Reed, Joseph Rinehart, Ben Seitz, Clarence W. Shreve, F. Smith, Albert Sanghies, Sr., P. J. Sallom, Mr. Ed Simons, Mrs. J. J. Stewart, Mr. John T. Swanson, Mr. J. Savage, Mr. D. I. Telle, George W. Thompson, Mr. Leo Timball, J. P. Vanhorn, Miss L. Welber, Miss M. Wilson, Charles J. Whitaker, Pvt. Chas. R. Warner, Mr. Elsworth Whitney, Mr. Kellogg Willett, Mr. James Welch, Mrs. W. E. Wild, Edward J. Walsh, Mr. W. O. Whittier.

NOTARY PUBLIC—John O. Martin.

Bonanza office. Evenings, phone 564, or 567 Broadwater ave. on hour, told them they had seen all and demanded his fare, which they paid.

THE TONOPAH BANKING CORPORATION

The Liberty Bond is Uncle Sam's Promise to Pay and He is Worth \$250,000,000,000

DIRECTORS—George Wingfield, M. C. Bingham, W. M. Doyle, Hugh H. Brown, Clyde A. Heller, J. B. Humphrey, E. W. Blair, Cashier.

Outfit for the Hills

PICKS, SHOVELS, DRILL STEEL, POWDER, CAPS, FUSE, SINGLE AND DOUBLE JACKS, ALL MANNER OF COOKING UTENSILS, FORGES, MORTARS AND PESTLES, GOLD PANS, ETC.

TONOPAH HARDWARE CO.

RICH ORE AT COMO.
A strike of rich ore has been made on the Lucky Sunday claim on the property of the Como Consolidated Mines company at Como, Nevada. The rich ore was picked up in the east drift, from the 100-foot level from the Miller shaft, about 115 feet out from the shaft, giving a depth of about 170 feet on the vein, as the drift is running under the hill. The rich portion of the vein against the footwall assays from \$800 to \$1,000 in gold, over a width of about a foot. The balance of the drift is in good ore, but the other wall is not in sight.

MILTON M. DETCH

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Tonopah Office: Rooms 205-207-2

State Bank Building

Goldfield Office: 301-2nd St.

Reno & Ormsby Streets, Reno

Wm. FORMAN

LAWYER

318-319 State Bank and Trust Co.

Building

TONOPAH NEVADA

HUGH H. BROWN

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Office: 312-316 State Bank and

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P. O. Box 69, Tonopah, Nev.

JUDGE LANGAN IN AN AUTO COLLISION

Automobiles driven by Judge Frank P. Langan and Art. Tallier collided Saturday evening on the Virginia City road a short distance beyond Empire with the result that both cars were badly damaged. Tallier sustained a cut or two on his face but other occupants of the autos escaped without injury. Two members of Judge Langan's family were with him at the time of the collision—Carson News.

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104 Odd Fellows' Building

RENO, NEVADA

PHONE 2195

J. G. BROWN

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Opposite Elks' Club

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Tonopah & Tidewater RAILROAD

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LARGEST HOTEL IN THE

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Newly Remodeled

One half block from

Depot

Rates \$1.50 to \$2.50

RENO, NEVADA



TALK about smokes, Prince Albert is geared to a joyhandout standard that just lavishes smokehappiness on every man game enough to make a bee line for a tidy red tin and a jimmy pipe—old or new!

Get it straight that what you've hankered for in pipe or cigarette makin's smokes you'll find aplenty in P. A. That's because P. A. has the quality!

You can't any more make Prince Albert bite your tongue or parch your throat than you can make a horse drink when he's off the water! Bite and parch are cut out by our exclusive patented process!

You just lay back like a regular fellow and puff to beat the cards and wonder why in samhill you didn't nail a section in the P. A. smokepasture longer than you care to remember back!

Buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold. Tippy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and that clever, practical pound crystal glass humidors with sponge moisture top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.